NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1806. [No. 2325.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

This Day Received,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-Wharf, a variety of new and interesting publications, among which are the following, viz.

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Ladies English Kid, square and sharp Toes.
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Do. Do. Walking Shoes,
Do. Do. with Cork Soles,
Do. black Velvet, with and without heels,
Misses Kid and Morocco Shoes and Slippers, of different sizes and qualities.
Women's and misses Leather do. do.
Children's of all kinds.
Men's Morocco Pumps, of the first quality.
Do. (customers) calf-skin Shoes of the best kind.
Boys do. do.
Men's and Boys thick do.
Suwarrow and Top Boots of a superior quality.
Half-Leg Draw do.
Thick Sea do.
Low-priced Shoes by the dozen, suitable for shipping.
A handsome assortment of Boot Legs and Tops.
Yellow Morrocco Skins, for Boot-Linings.
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GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

BRITISH VICTORY IN CALABRIA.

A LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary was published yesterday, which, as well as the firing of the Tower and Park guns, announced a victory of our troops, over the French in Calabria, on the 4th of July. The dispatch, containing the particulars, is from Major-General Sir John Stuart, and dated at his "*Camp on the Plain of Maida,*" *July* 6, 1806." The details are made at much length; but we have only room to notice the prominent particulars. Gen. Stuart landed at St. Eufenis the 1st of July.—Gen. Regnier, the French General commanding in Calabria, was then at Reggio (about 50 miles to the Southward), and immediately proceeded by a rapid march, to attack, "and, with his characteristic confidence," to defeat the English. On the 3d, Gen. Stuart received information, that he was near Maida, with 4000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and four field pieces, and was in expectation of being reinforced with two or 3000 more in a day or two. [*It appears, by subsequent information, that this reinforcement had joined Regnier, on the night of the* 3d; *and that his force amounted to nearly* 7000, *previous to the battle.*] Gen. Stuart, leaving a small detachment to guard his stores, and landing places, determined to attack him; and advanced on the 4th, with 4795 rank and file; consisting of a Light-Infantry battalion, composed of the light companies of the 20th, 27th, 35th. 58th, 61st, 81st, and Watteville's; a Grenadier battalion; the 20th (which landed from Messina during the battle) 27th, 58th, 78th, 81st, and Watteville's regiments; a Royal Corsican, and Royal Sicilian detachment, and a corps of Artillery, with twelve field pieces, and two howitzers. The corps were commanded by Brigadiers-General Cole and Ackland, Colonels Oswald, Kempt and Ross; and Major Lemoine.—Gen. Regnier was encamped in a favourable situation, with a spacious plain on his left, over which, as the British passed, he had every opportunity of minutely observing their movements. In turning the left flank of the French line, the battle began: and at nine A. M. the opposing fronts, as Gen. Stuart expresses it, "were warmly engaged, when the prowess of the rival nations seemed now fairly to be at trial before the world, and the superiority was greatly and gloriously decided to be our own." The light troops of the British, were opposed to the favourite 1st French light regiment.—At the distance of one hundred yards, each fired reciprocally a few rounds, when, as if by mutual agreement, the firing ceased, and "in close order, and awful silence, they advanced on each other until their bayonets began to cross."—At this instant the French were appalled, broke, and endeavoured to fly, but it was too late; they were overtaken with the most dreadful slaughter. The other corps advancing, the French fled with dismay and disorder, leaving the plain covered with their dead and wounded. The French left, being thus defeated, their right made an attempt to retrieve the fortune of the day:—But they were most gallantly resisted by Gen. Cole; and their cavalry entirely disconcerted in the attempt, by a movement of the 20th regiment which landed from Messina, in the morning, and coming up to the army during the action, took a position to defeat the attempt of the enemy. The enemy then left the field, covered with carnage. Above 700 bodies of their dead were found and buried. The wounded and prisoners exceed 1200, of which are Gen. *Compere*, second in command, an Aid de-camp, a Lt. Col. of Swiss, and a long list of officers of various ranks.—Above 1000 were left in Monteleone, and other posts between Reggio and Maida, who had mostly notified their readiness to surrender, whenever a British force should be sent to protect them against the fury of the Calabrians.—The peasants were hourly bringing in fugitives from the battle.—"In short," adds Gen. STUART, "never has the pride of our persumptuous enemy been more severely humbled, nor the superiority of the British troops more gloriously proved, than in the events of this memorable day." Gen. Stuart estimates the total loss of the French at 4000;—and when, he adds, "I oppose to the above our own small comparative loss [*1 officer, 3 serjeants, 41 rank and file killed; 11 officers, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, and 261 rank and file wounded*]; His Majesty, will I hope, discern in the fact, the happy effects of that established discipline, by which his army has been latterly so highly distinguished." Gen. Stuart expresses his satisfaction of the conduct of Generals Ackland and Cole; Col. Macloud, and "the brave 78th," Major Plenderleath, Col. O'Callaghan, Col. Ross, Col. Oswald, Cols. Johnson and Watteville, Major Lemoine, Col. Moore, Col. Bunbury, Captain Tomlin, &c. The naval force could not directly co-operate in the action, but Sir Sydney Smith made every disposition of his ships and boats, to favor the army had events obliged it to retire.—The officer killed, was Capt. M'Leane.—Of the officers wounded, were, Colonels M'Leod, and Moore, Majors Hammill, Paulett, and D. Stuart, Captains M'Pherson, M'Gregor, Waterhouse, &c. Gen. Stuart concludes his letter, by observing, that he was beginning his march *southward* to return to Sicily, from which station he should again embark, as soon as his Sicilian Majesty had arranged his forces, to secure the advantages gained. This measure became further necessary, as Massena was marching against him, with a very powerful army. Gen. Stuart was at Bagnaro, the 18th of July.

☞ The official dispatch was accompanied by a number of State Papers, of which were two proclamations issued by Gen. Stuart to the Calabrians—in which he informs them that he "had come to aid their loyalty, and deliver them from the oppression of the French;—and that the standard of FERDINAND IV. was again unfurled on their shores."—He invites them to haller to gather around it, to re-establish the rights of their beneficent and legitimate Sovereign"—"whose throne of Naples an usurper had dared to stain." He exhorts them to good order; charges them to treat their prisoners well; and offers them a reward of six ducats for every soldier, and 20 ducats (nearly 15 dollars) for every officer, conducted in safety to the British army.

PROCLAMATION

Of Sir J. STUART, *Knight of the Grand Imperial Order of the Great Crescent, and Commander in Chief of the troops of his* BRITANNIC MAJESTY, *landed in Calabria.*

"I HAVE been informed, that since the battle of the 4th inst. that some of the persons attached to the French cause, and supported by some detachments of their troops, have been guilty of the most attrocious enormities, in plundering the villages, and assassinating the inhabitants, under the pretext of punishing them, for their demonstrations of attachment to their legitimate Sovereign.

"I have also learned, that the enemy, under the same pretext, has subjected the district of Cotrone, to military chastisement; and that at the French head-quarters, the same intention has been declared with respect to the whole of the country, which they may have occupied in their flight.

"Wherever the British army has advanced, submission has always been recompensed by protection. I have forbidden any animadversions to be cast upon past opinions. I have prohibited all private animosities, and to encourage the peasants to behave with humanity towards the French soldiers (who since their late defeat have been dispersed into the woods and mountains) I offered a liberal reward for every prisoner who should be brought unhurt to the British Camp, and by these means I have preserved the lives of many hundred men.

"In return for this, plunder and devastation have marked the retreat of the enemy; and it was a crime, in the peasants, to have witnessed the discomfiture and dishonour of his arms.

"On this subject, it therefore becomes necessary for me to appeal to the recollection of the French Commanders, and to state, not only that many of their declared and known Partizans are in my power, but that the signal success of the army under my command, has placed in my hands above *three thousand* prisoners. If, therefore, such violences are not put an end to, in future, I shall not only deem myself justified, but even compelled by my duty, to have recourse to the severe but indispensible Law o. Reprisals.

(Signed) "J. STUART.

Head-Quarters, at Bagnaro, July 13, 1806."

LONDON, SEPT. 1—6, 1806.

HEALTH OF MR. FOX.

On the 31st of August, Mr. Fox was *tapped a second* time, and 14 quarts water taken from him.—He became languid and feeble, and his spirits were affected.—His removal to his country house was postponed.—On the 1st September he was again operated, and

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Regnier was encamped in a favourable situation, with a spacious plain on his left, over which, as the British passed, he had every opportunity of minutely observing their movements. In turning the left flank of the French line, the battle began: and at nine A. M. the opposing fronts, as Gen. Stuart expresses it, "were warmly engaged, when the prowess of the rival nations seemed now fairly to be at trial before the world, and the superiority was greatly and gloriously decided to be our own." The light troops of the British, were opposed to the favourite 1st French light regiment.—At the distance of one hundred yards, each fired reciprocally a few rounds, when, as if by mutual agreement, the firing ceased, and "in close order, and awful silence, they advanced on each other until their bayonets began to cross."—At this instant the French were appalled, broke, and endeavoured to fly, but it was too late; they were overtaken with the most dreadful slaughter. The other corps advancing, the French fled with dismay and disorder, leaving the plain covered with their dead and wounded. The French left, being thus defeated, their right made an attempt to retrieve the fortune of the day:—But they were most gallantly resisted by Gen. Cole; and their cavalry entirely disconcerted in the attempt, by a movement of the 20th regiment which landed from Messina, in the morning, and coming up to the army during the action, took a position to defeat the attempt of the enemy. The enemy then left the field, covered with carnage. Above 700 bodies of their dead were found and buried. The wounded and prisoners exceed 1200, of which are Gen. *Compere*, second in command, an Aid de-camp, a Lt. Col. of Swiss, and a long list of officers of various ranks.—Above 1000 were left in Monteleone, and other posts between Reggio and Maida, who had mostly notified their readiness to surrender, whenever a British force should be sent to protect them against the fury of the Calabrians.—The peasants were hourly bringing in fugitives from the battle.—"In short," adds Gen. STUART, "never has the pride of our persumptuous enemy been more severely humbled, nor the superiority of the British troops more gloriously proved, than in the events of this memorable day." Gen. Stuart estimates the total loss of the French at 4000;—and when, he adds, "I oppose to the above our own small comparative loss [1 *officer*, 3 *serjeants*, 41 *rank and file killed*; 11 *officers*, 8 *serjeants*, 2 *drummers, and* 261 *rank and file wounded*] His Majesty, will I hope, discern in the fact, the happy effects of that established discipline, by which his army has been latterly so highly distinguished." Gen. Stuart expresses his satisfaction of the conduct of Generals Ackland and Cole; Col. Macloud, and "the brave 78th," Major Plenderleath, Col. O'Callaghan, Col. Ross, Col. Oswald, Cols. Johnson and Watteville, Major Lemoine, Col. Moore, Col. Bunbury, Captain Tomlin, &c. The naval force could not directly co-operate in the action, but Sir Sydney Smith made every disposition of his ships and boats, to favor the army had events obliged it to retire.—The officer killed, was Capt. M'Leane.—Of the officers wounded, were, Colonels M'Leod, and Moore, Majors Hammill, Paulett, and D. Stuart, Captains M'Pherson, M'Gregor, Waterhouse, &c. Gen. Stuart concludes his letter, by observing, that he was beginning his march *southward* to return to Sicily, from which station he should again embark, as soon as his Sicilian Majesty had arranged his forces, to secure the advantages gained. This measure became further necessary, as Massena was marching against him, with a very powerful army. Gen. Stuart was at Bagnaro, the 18th of July.

☞ The official dispatch was accompanied by a number of State Papers, of which were two proclamations issued by Gen. Stuart to the Calabrians—in which he informs them that he "had come to aid their loyalty, and deliver them from the oppression of the French;—and that the standard of FERDINAND IV. was again unfurled on their shores."—He invites them to hasten to gather around it, to re-establish the rights of their beneficent and legitimate Sovereign"—"whose throne of Naples an usurper had dared to stain." He exhorts them to good order; charges them to treat their prisoners well; and offers them a reward of six ducats for every soldier, and 20 ducats (nearly 15 dollars) for every officer, conducted in safety to the British army.

PROCLAMATION

Of Sir J. STUART, *Knight of the Grand Imperial Order of the Great Crescent, and Commander in Chief of the troops of his* BRITANNIC MAJESTY, *landed in* Calabria.

"I HAVE been informed, that since the battle of the 4th inst. that some of the persons attached to the French cause, and supported by some detachments of their troops, have been guilty of the most attrocious enormities, in plundering the villages, and assassinating the inhabitants, under the pretext of punishing them, for their demonstrations of attachment to their legitimate Sovereign.

"I have also learned, that the enemy, under the same pretext, has subjected the district of Cotrone, to military chastisement; and that at the French head-quarters, the same intention has been declared with respect to the whole of the country, which they may have occupied in their flight.

"Wherever the British army has advanced, submission has always been recompensed by protection. I have forbidden any animadversions to be cast upon past opinions. I have prohibited all private animosities, and to encourage the peasants to behave with humanity towards the French soldiers (who since their late defeat have been dispersed into the woods and mountains) I offered a liberal reward for every prisoner who should be brought unhurt to the British Camp, and by these means I have preserved the lives of many hundred men.

"In return for this, plunder and devastation have marked the retreat of the enemy; and it was a crime, in the peasants, to have witnessed the discomfiture and dishonour of his arms.

"On this subject, it therefore becomes necessary for me to appeal to the recollection of the French Commanders, and to state, not only that many of their declared and known Partizans are in my power, but that the signal success of the army under my command, has placed in my hands above *three thousand* prisoners. If, therefore, such violences are not put an end to, in future, I shall not only deem myself justified, but even compelled by my duty, to have recourse to the severe but indispensible Law of Reprisals.

(Signed) "J. STUART.

Head-Quarters, at Bagnaro, July 13, 1806."

LONDON, SEPT. 1—6, 1806.

HEALTH OF MR. FOX.

On the 31st of August, Mr. Fox was *tapped a second* time, and 14 quarts water taken from him.—He became languid and feeble, and his spirits were affected.—His removal to his country-house was postponed.—On the 1st September he was again opened, and

seven pints of water were discharged. His spirits then recruited. On the 4th his health appeared to be again improving; and the hopes of his friends once more revived. On the fifth he was so well as to be able to take the air; and considering the severity of his late sufferings, appeared in extremely good spirits.

AMERICA AND BRITAIN.

On the 1st inst. a meeting was held between Lords Holland and Auckland, and Messrs. Munroe and Pinckney, on the subject of the differences between this country and the United States. They sat about two hours. An amicable treaty is expected to be the result of these conferences.

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Considerable progress is supposed to have been already made, in the formation of the new Northern Confederation. This union is to be under the protection of Russia; and is likely to prove, in some degree at least, a counterpoise to the Federation, under the protection of France. It is doubtful, however, whether Bonaparte will allow this part of his own plan to be carried into effect, without deranging it by some new and ambitious enterprize. He is believed to have made a demand on the Court of Berlin, for some further cessions in favour of the kingdom of Holland. The greatest activity prevails in the military department, in all the Prussian States; and the movements that are taken, indicate a determination of resistance, from which better hopes might have been entertained, if it had been displayed at that more auspicious and more essential period, when all Europe looked to Prussia for its deliverance—but looked in vain.

The French have seized on the Austrian towns of Goretz and Gradisca on the Lisonzo, in Friula, and sworn the public functionaries to pay allegiance to the French government. No motive has been assigned for this seizure. Some conceive that it was designed to hasten the consent of Austria to some matter under negociation with France. Others suppose it was intended to check some military proceedings of Austria, which had excited the jealousy of Bonaparte. To remove all jealousy on this head, the Archduke Charles has determined that not even the usual camps of exercise shall be formed this year. It is evident from all these circumstances, that all the Continent enjoys but a very precarious peace, dependant on the will and pleasure of Bonaparte. Austria in particular is in a state of continual terror; subject every moment to have its patience tried by new insults, and not secured from alarm by the most immediate submission to every command, and the most prompt compliance with every requisition. It is stated that Bonaparte has proposed to the Court of Vienna, to cede the maritime port of Carnicia to the kingdom of Italy, for an equivalent. The seizure of Goritz and Gradisca is probably meant to expedite this cession. It seemsas if Bonaparte wished to force this humbled and reduced power, by a continuance of intolerable outrages, into a new war, for the purpose of totally extinguishing it. What effect these proceedings may have on our negociations, we cannot say; but we have no hesitation in declaring, that unless the French government resolves unequivocally to desist from this conduct, there can be no peace with it.—The present peace of the Continent, is worse than no peace.

Prussia and Sweden have compromised their differences. The embargo of the Prussian ports in the Baltic has been provisionally raised by the latter, and the Swedes have, by this time, re-occupied the Duchy of Luenburgh. The mediation of Russia, the sense of their common danger, and that proud contempt and detestation which his Swedish Majesty has never ceased to entertain for the murderer of the Duke D'Enghien, have all contributed to produce this happy accommodation. We have no doubt, that Sweden will co-operate with Prussia, in case the insolence and injustice of Bonaparte should force the latter into hostilities.

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Hamburg Papers have been received to the 23d ult. The military preparations of Prussia continue, but there seems to be no truth in the rumour of an action having taken place near Bentheim. The Prince of Hohenlohe commands the army on the Saxon frontier. General Bluchel is entrusted with the defence of Hanover, and the fortresses of Hameln and Nienburgh have been strengthened and supplied with every necessary for sustaining a siege. It has been supposed, that Bonaparte will not, by persisting in his demands, force Prussia into hostilities—but it should be recollected, that violence and impatience of contradiction and controul, are the prominent features of his character; and it is deemed by no means improbable, that in the first transports of his anger, when none of his Courtiers or Ministers dare oppose his will, at the refusal of Prussia to accede to his demands, he will send off orders to his troops to commence hostilities immediately.

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By the last accounts from Italy, there were no doubts that Gen. Stuart, as mentioned in his official letters, had left Calabria for Sicily. One of the objects of the expedition was to make a diversion in favor of Gaeta.

September 5.

We have just received the Paris papers down to the 1st inst. The great and important news which they bring is,

That the Emperor of Russia has refused to ratify the treaty concluded by M. D'Oubril, at Paris. This was formally notified to all the Foreign Ministers resident at his court, the 16th ult.

The Moniteur is totally silent on the subject, but all the other papers of Paris of Monday last, announce the arrival of M. D'Oubril at St. Petersburgh on the 5th ult. A grand Council was held, at which the following Members assisted:—

The Baron De Budberg, minister for Foreign Affairs.—The Prince Lapourheim, Minister of Justice.—The Comte Ketchoubey, Minister of the Interior.—The Comte Zavadorsky, Minister of public Instruction.—The Comte Vasilieff, Minister of the Finances.—The Comte Romantzoff, Minister of Commerce.—And General Vaesmitinoff, Minister of the Land Forces.

His Majesty the Emperor was present in person, and after the Council broke up, the rejection was officially notified to all the Ministers at his Court. M. Groshowsky, Knight of Malta, was dispatched to Paris, and he arrived in that city on the 30th.

On Monday the 1st inst. the Earl of Lauderdale dispatched his Messenger, Basilico, with the result of the conference which he, no doubt, had after the receipt of this news. But there is nothing in the Moniteur that can give us the least hint as to the impression on which it made on Bonaparte. For ten days successively the French journals are unusually modest in their language. There is not the slightest animadversion on the conduct of Great-Britain; but on the contrary there is a marked reserve, even when speaking of the war in Calabria, on the part which we have had in the resistance of that brave and unfortunate people.

On this subject, a few days before, the Morning Chronicle (now the leading Ministerial paper) says, "It is possible; that the conduct of Russia in sending M. D'Oubril to Paris, may have been concerted to gain time, and to save Austria from the ruin with which she was threatened, when the Russians refused to evacuate the mouths of the Cattaro. If it were not that the season of the year forbids all hope of active co-operation certainly the crisis is not unfavourable to it. The conquests of Bonaparte and his new made families of Kings, expose him at this time to no common danger. At no former period has he had his armies so dispersed, and at no time have his expences been so enormous. We have seen that a handful of men in Calabria, requires 50 000 of his prime troops to be kept in that part of Italy. In Dalmatia, and all the other ceded countries in that quarter, he is equally obliged to maintain a numerous army—in Germany the same. And on the frontiers of Spain his menaces, perhaps even his authority, can only be kept alive by the appearance of considerable bodies of troops. We are well aware, that not only his own genius but the genius and character of France, qualify him to act upon this extended theatre with great energy: but it also exposes him to unprecedented danger. He is aware of his situation and we think it is to this consciousness of difficulty, that we may ascribe the continuance of Lord Lauderdale at Paris."

GERMANY.

BREMEN, AUG. 22.

The numerous political reports in circulation here, about the misunderstanding between the Cabinet of Berlin and Bonaparte, have been for some time so extremely contradictory, that it was impossible to give any certain information on the subject. However, it is now clearly seen that the King of Prussia will neither give up East Friezland nor Hanover without resistance, notwithstanding the threatening movements of the French armies in Bavaria and Wirtemburgh, and even the liberal promises of indemnification in Saxony.

An account was yesterday received, that King Louis had made a demand on the King of Prussia of five millions of florins, as a debt due to the Republic. This requisition is also said to have been accompanied with a threat, that in case of a refusal, he will invade Prussia with the Dutch army, consisting of thirty-six thousand men, and a French force of sixty thousand, which is to be furnished on the occasion, according to a treaty between France and Holland.

ITALY.

MESSINA JULY 30.

A letter from Sir Sidney Smith, received yesterday, announces the taking by the British of the Castle Amantea. It is strong, and the French will find it difficult to regain it. 400 prisoners, 2 standards, 8 cannon, and a quantity of arms and ammunition were taken.

The castle of Scilla, surrendered on the 23d, to the British troops under Col. Oswald The French have burnt castle Nuovo.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON CITY, OCT. 22.

IT has been found impracticable to get ready the south wing of the Capitol for the reception of the House of Representatives at the meeting of the ensuing session of Congress. The obstacle has been the impossibility of getting, from a quarry which admits the working but of a limited number of hands, so many very large blocks of stone, without a flaw, as were necessary to bind together the heads of the columns encircling the area of the chamber.—Till this was compleat, the roof could not be put on, and until it is covered in, the plastering of the interior cannot be begun.

By late advices from the Mediterranean, we learn that war has been declared between the Bey of Tunis and the Dey of Algiers; in which the former is said to be countenanced by the Porte. The Bey of Tunis has raised an army of 70,000 men, and the Dey of Algiers one of 60,000; the latter has marched with the avowed purpose of attacking Tunis. His troops manifested some repugnance to marching, until they were tempted by the offer of the plunder of the town. No accounts have been received of the meeting of these armies, from which we may expect a bloody combat. The Tunisian cruizers had already entered the harbors of Algiers; and committed considerable depredations; and Algiers had sent out several cruisers to intercept Melli Melli.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA OCT. 24.

By our French papers, it appears that Jerome Bonaparte, arrived at Concarneau, and entered the Bay of La Foret on the 21st of August in the Veteran.—On the 15th of August, he fell in with the Quebec Fleet, consisting of 16 sail, convoyed by two frigates, took 9 of them, valued at 5 millions, burnt them, and put the hands on board of American vessels. During a cruize of nine months, the Fleet destroyed upwards of 200 English merchantmen.

A Paris paper mentions that on the 14th of August, an English fleet, under the command of Lord St. Vincent, had entered the harbour of Lisbon, and that the Spanish Ambassador and the French Charge des Affaires had demanded of the cabinet of Lisbon, an explanation of this unexpected event, and it was expected they would leave the city, if they did not receive a satisfactory answer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 30.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Last evening we were favoured with the New-York Saturday evening's papers, via the sound.

They contain Paris news to the 6th of Sept. five days latest. They breathe *nothing but a continuance of war.*—The "*Moniteur*" of the 5th gives a detailed account of the negotiation of the late treaty between France and Russia signed in Paris: and of the REFUSAL *of the Emperor Alexander to ratify it.* A string of invectives against the Russian Emperor follows. His alledged motive for not ratifying is stated to be the formation of the new confederacy of the Rhine.—The cause is attributed by the Moniteur to English ascendency at Petersburgh. "*Hostilities therefore*" adds the Moniteur, "*are to recommence between France and Russia.*" But subjoins "Nothing however can make us presume upon the renewal of the continental war." Still Russia is threatened with the vengeance of the "great soul which animates the conquerors of Ulm and Austerlitz." The subject of the negotiation with England is taken up. The insincerity of the English Ministry is more than hinted—Their negotiations are pronounced snares, and the olive branch they hold out declared to be poison:—and thanks are given to "HIM who penetrating their designs, has found means to secure himself against them." If the English it adds, finds allies on the continent (squinting at Prussia) they devote them to certain destruction."—"The Emperor Napolean," it continues, "has been obliged to keep his military attitude: and happily for the future tranquility of Europe, those who wish *only for truces*—who waited for his sleep—and can keep neither their word nor their treaties, will find him still more formidable than in the plains of Austerlitz."

Such was the hostile language of the French official journal the 6th Sept.—We shall acknowledge ourselves under a great error in judgment if the next advices from England are pacific.

Bonaparte has ordered a conscription of 80,000 levies.

Lord Lauderdale was still at Paris, but the belief was that he would fail in effecting the object of his mission.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1806.

FOREIGN.—Arrivals at Boston and Philadelphia, have furnished London and Paris dates to the 6th of September. These inform

That the English army in Sicily had made a descent on Calabria (a part of the kingdom of Naples) under Gen. Stuart, routed a French army of 7000 men, killed 1000 and wounded and made prisoners of 3000 more. The English force was only 4795 men. At the same time, another detachment, under Sir Sydney Smith, attacked, from the sea, and captured, the castle of Amantea, made 400 French prisoners, &c. &c. The English troops had returned to Sicily after these brilliant engagements.

The Emperor of Russia had refused to ratify the treaty concluded by his Ambassador with France. This fact is announced officially by the French government, in the Moniteur of September 5th. and it is added in the same paper, that "hostilities between France and Russia are therefore to re-commence.—The Emperor of Russia had ordered a new levy of 50,000 men, in order to make his army 500,000 strong. The French Emperor, has ordered a new levy of 80,000 men.

In Prussia things wear a hostile and serious aspect. Bonaparte had required of the King the cession of East-Friezland to the kingdom of Holland, with a promise of indemnity in Saxony. This was refused; and a party of French troops had, in consequence, taken possession of the town of Embden, in the name of the King of Holland. The bank of Embden had previously been removed to Berlin. The utmost activity was manifested in the Prussian army; couriers between Berlin and Petersburgh were constantly passing, and war with France was considered as inevitable.

The negociations between the British and French courts were still continued on the 6th of September. Verbal accounts from Bordeaux to the 11th, however, say, that the English minister would certainly return home without a treaty.

After the return of the English troops to Sicily, Gen. Massena, with 25 000 men, and accompanied by King Joseph Bonaparte, marched into Calabria. Martial law was proclaimed; all the peasantry found in arms were shot, their property confiscated, villages were given over to be plundered &c. &c. On the 12th of August the King returned to Naples, and it was announced that tranquility was restored.

Prussia and Sweden, it was said, had amicably adjusted their differences.

Bulletins of Mr. Fox's health were daily published in England.—We know not what effect his death will have on British politics; but if the accounts of his dropsical complaints are correct, he cannot be long in this world.

The troops of the four great powers of the continent are now estimated as follows:

	Infantry.	*Cavalry,*	*Total.*
France,	516 000	88 000	604,000
Russia,	340 000	62 000	402,000
Prussia,	232,000	44,000	276,000
Austria,	170 000	40.000	210 000

☞ The Editor of the Mercury, sincerely regrets the necessity to which he is subjected, of disappointing the wishes of those of his Subscribers, desirous of having two papers per week, agreeably to the plan lately proposed.—It is, however, clearly ascertained, that, with only the present small list of Subscribers, two papers per week cannot be issued from the Mercury-office, short of an actual weekly loss of Ten or Twelve Dollars.—The newly proposed arrangement must therefore, for the present, be suspended.—Two papers per week, however, will at any time be printed, whenever a sufficient number of Subscribers shall be obtained, to defray the actual expense.

Mr. Nicholson has declined the Collectorship of Baltimore, with 6000 dollars a year. He has a much easier, and more dignified office. Gabriel Christie, Esq. formerly a member of Congress, is since deceased.

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The Baron De Budberg, minister for Foreign Affairs.—The Prince Lapourheim, Minister of Justice.—The Comte Ketchoubey, Minister of the Interior.—The Comte Zavadorsky, Minister of public Instruction.—The Comte Vasilieff, Minister of the Finances.—The Comte Romantzoff, Minister of Commerce.—And General Vaesmitinoff, Minister of the Land Forces.

His Majesty the Emperor was present in person, and after the Council broke up, the rejection was officially notified to all the Ministers at his Court. M. Groshowsky, Knight of Malta, was dispatched to Paris, and he arrived in that city on the 30th.

On Monday the 1st inst. the Earl of Lauderdale dispatched his Messenger, Basilico, with the result of the conference which he, no doubt, had after the receipt of this news. But there is nothing in the Moniteur that can give us the least hint as to the impression on which it made on Bonaparte. For ten days successively the French journals are unusually modest in their language. There is not the slightest animadversion on the conduct of Great-Britain; but on the contrary there is a marked reserve, even when speaking of the war in Calabria, on the part which we have had in the resistance of that brave and unfortunate people.

On this subject, a few days before, the Morning Chronicle (now the leading Ministerial paper) says, "It is possible; that the conduct of Russia in sending M. D'Oubril to Paris, may have been concerted to gain time, and to save Austria from the ruin with which she was threatened, when the Russians refused to evacuate the mouths of the Cattaro. If it were not that the season of the year forbids all hope of active co-operation certainly the crisis is not unfavourable to it. The conquests of Bonaparte and his new made families of Kings, expose him at this time to no common danger. At no former period has he had his armies so dispersed, and at no time have his expences been so enormous. We have seen that a handful of men in Calabria, requires 50 000 of his prime troops to be kept in that part of Italy. In Dalmatia, and all the other ceded countries in that quarter, he is equally obliged to maintain a numerous army—in Germany the same. And on the frontiers of Spain his menaces, perhaps even his authority, can only be kept alive by the appearance of considerable bodies of troops. We are well aware, that not only his own genius but the genius and character of France, qualify him to act upon this extended theatre with great energy: but it also exposes him to unprecedented danger. He is aware of his situation and we think it is to this consciousness of difficulty, that we may attribe the continuance of Lord Lauderdale at Paris."

GERMANY.

BREMEN, AUG. 22.

The numerous political reports in circulation here, about the misunderstanding between the Cabinet of Berlin and Bonaparte, have been for some time so extremely contradictory, that it was impossible to give any certain information on the subject. However, it is now clearly seen that the King of Prussia will neither give up East Friezland nor Hanover without resistance, notwithstanding the threatening movements of the French armies in Bavaria and Wirtemburgh, and even the liberal promises of indemnification in Saxony.

An account was yesterday received, that King Louis had made a demand on the King of Prussia of five millions of florins, as a debt due to the Republic. This requisition is also said to have been accompanied with a threat, that in case of a refusal, he will invade Prussia with the Dutch army, consisting of thirty-six thousand men, and a French force of sixty thousand, which is to be furnished on the occasion, according to a treaty between France and Holland.

ITALY.

MESSINA JULY 30.

A letter from Sir Sidney Smith, received yesterday, announces the taking by the British of the Castle Amantea. It is strong, and the French will find it difficult to regain it. 400 prisoners, 2 standards, 8 cannon, and a quantity of arms and ammunition were taken.

The castle of Scilla, surrendered on the 23d, to the British troops under Col. Oswald The French have burnt castle Nuovo.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON CITY OCT. 22.

IT has been found impracticable to get ready the south wing of the Capitol for the reception of the House of Representatives at the meeting of the ensuing session of Congress. The obstacle has been the impossibility of getting, from a quarry which admits the working but of a limited number of hands, so many very large blocks of stone, without a flaw, as were necessary to bind together the heads of the columns encircling the area of the chamber.—Till this was compleat, the roof could not be put on, and until it is covered in, the plastering of the interior cannot be begun.

By late advices from the Mediterranean, we learn that war has been declared between the Bey of Tunis and the Dey of Algiers; in which the former is said to be countenanced by the Porte. The Bey of Tunis has raised an army of 70,000 men, and the Dey of Algiers one of 60,000; the latter has marched with the avowed purpose of attacking Tunis. His troops manifested some repugnance to marching, until they were tempted by the offer of the plunder of the town. No accounts have been received of the meeting of these armies, from which we may expect a bloody combat. The Tunisian cruizers had already entered the harbors of Algiers; and committed considerable depredations; and Algiers had sent out several cruisers to intercept Melli Melli.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA OCT. 24.

By our French papers, it appears that Jerome Bonaparte, arrived at Concarneau, and entered the Bay of La Foret on the 21st of August in the Veteran.—On the 15th of August, he fell in with the Quebec Fleet, consisting of 16 sail, convoyed by two frigates, took 9 of them, valued at 5 millions, burnt them, and put the hands on board of American vessels. During a cruize of nine months, the Fleet destroyed upwards of 200 English merchantmen.

A Paris paper mentions that on the 14th of August, an English fleet, under the command of Lord St. Vincent, had entered the harbour of Lisbon and that the Spanish Ambassador and the French Charge des Affaires had demanded of the cabinet of Lisbon, an explanation of this unexpected event, and it was expected they would leave the city, if they did not receive a satisfactory answer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 30.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Last evening we were favoured with the New-York Saturday evening's papers, via the sound.

They contain Paris news to the 6th of Sept. five days latest. They breathe *nothing but a continuance of war.*—The "*Moniteur*" of the 5th gives a detailed account of the negotiation of the late treaty between France and Russia signed in Paris: and of the REFUSAL *of the Emperor Alexander to ratify it.* A string of invectives against the Russian Emperor follows. His alledged motive for not ratifying is stated to be the formation of the new confederacy of the Rhine.—The cause is attributed by the Moniteur to English ascendency at Petersburgh. "*Hostilities therefore*" adds the Moniteur, "*are to recommence between France and Russia.*" But subjoins "Nothing however can make us presume upon the renewal of the continental war." Still Russia is threatened with the vengeance of the "great soul which animates the conquerors of Ulm and Austerlitz." The subject of the negotiation with England is taken up. The insincerity of the English Ministry is more than hinted—Their negotiations are pronounced snares, and the olive branch they hold out declared to be poison:—and thanks are given to "NIM who penetrating their designs, has found means to secure himself against them." If the English it adds, finds allies on the continent (squinting at Prussia) they devote them to certain destruction."—"The Emperor Napolean," it continues, "has been obliged to keep his military attitude: and happily for the future tranquility of Europe, those who wish *only for truces*—who waited for his sleep—and can keep neither their word nor their treaties, will find him still more formidable than in the plains of Austerlitz."

Such was the hostile language of the French official journal the 6th Sept.—We shall acknowledge ourselves under a great error in judgment if the next advices from England are pacific.

Bonaparte has ordered a conscription of 80,000 levies.

Lord Lauderdale was still at Paris, but the belief was that he would fail in effecting the object of his mission.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1806.

FOREIGN.—Arrivals at Boston and Philadelphia, have furnished London and Paris dates to the 6th of September. These inform

That the English army in Sicily had made a descent on Calabria (a part of the kingdom of Naples) under Gen. Stuart, routed a French army of 7000 men, killed 1000 and wounded and made prisoners of 3000 more. The English force was only 4795 men. At the same time, another detachment, under Sir Sydney Smith, attacked, from the sea, and captured, the castle of Amantea, made 400 French prisoners, &c. &c. The English troops had returned to Sicily after these brilliant engagements.

The Emperor of Russia had refused to ratify the treaty concluded by his Ambassador with France. This fact is announced officially by the French government, in the Moniteur of September 5th. and it is added in the same paper, that "hostilities between France and Russia are therefore to re-commence.—The Emperor of Russia had ordered a new levy of 50,000 men, in order to make his army 500,000 strong. The French Emperor, has ordered a new levy of 80,000 men.

In Prussia things wear a hostile and serious aspect. Bonaparte had required of the King the cession of East-Friezland to the kingdom of Holland, with a promise of indemnity in Saxony. This was refused; and a party of French troops had, in consequence, taken possession of the town of Embden, in the name of the King of Holland. The bank of Embden had previously been removed to Berlin. The utmost activity was manifested in the Prussian army; couriers between Berlin and Petersburgh were constantly passing, and war with France was considered as inevitable.

The negociations between the British and French courts were still continued on the 6th of September. Verbal accounts from Bordeaux to the 11th, however, say, that the English minister would certainly return home without a treaty.

After the return of the English troops to Sicily, Gen. Massena, with 25 000 men, and accompanied by King Joseph Bonaparte, marched into Calabria. Martial law was proclaimed; all the peasantry found in arms were shot, their property confiscated, villages were given over to be plundered &c. &c. On the 12th of August the King returned to Naples, and it was announced that tranquility was restored.

Prussia and Sweden, it was said, had amicably adjusted their differences.

Bulletins of Mr. Fox's health were daily published in England.—We know not what effect his death will have on British politics; but if the accounts of his dropsical complaints are correct, he cannot be long in this world.

The troops of the four great powers of the continent are now estimated as follows:

	Infantry,	*Cavalry,*	*Total.*
France,	516 000	88 000	604,000
Russia,	340 000	62 000	402,000
Prussia,	232,000	44,000	276,000
Austria,	170 000	40,000	210 000

☞ The Editor of the Mercury, sincerely regrets the necessity to which he is subjected, of disappointing the wishes of those of his Subscribers, desirous of having two papers per week, agreeably to the plan lately proposed.—It is, however, clearly ascertained, that, with only the present small list of Subscribers, two papers per week cannot be issued from the Mercury-office, short of an actual weekly loss of Ten or Twelve Dollars.—The newly proposed arrangement must therefore, for the present, be suspended.—Two papers per week, however, will at any time be printed, whenever a sufficient number of Subscribers shall be obtained, to defray the actual expense.

Mr. Nicholson has declined the Collectorship of Baltimore, with 6000 dollars a year. He has a much easier, and more dignified office. Gabriel Christie, Esq formerly a member of Congress, is since appointed.

INTERESTING EXTRACT.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the expedition under Gen. Miranda, to his brother in the city of New-York, dated Island of Aruba, 7 leagues west of Curracoa, August 23, 1806.

"We arrived here on the 16th inst. all in good health. We left Trinidad the 24th July, in company with the Lucy sloop of war, Capt. Campbell, who acts as Commodore in the expedition, his Majesty's brigs Express and Attentive, and the schooner Provost, two gun-boats, carrying each a 24-pounder, and an American brig with provisions, and our own ship the Leander. The armed vessels under the Commodore were dispatched by Admiral Cochrane to assist us.—The Sunday following, about ten o'clock in the morning, we passed along close to the principal town of the Spanish Island of Margueritta—we could easily distinguish the inhabitants coming out of the church to defend the town, supposing our intention was to attack. As we passed along, the Grand Battery in the town fired several shot at us without effect. We kept in our course until we arrived off Coche, between Margueritta and the Maine, where we came to anchor that day at 3, P. M. and remained there until next day; we then pursued our voyage until the 1st of August, when we arrived in the Bay of La Vela de Coro. The Royal City of La Vela de Coro, as the Spaniards call it, is situated in the E. part of the bay of that name. We came to anchor on the West side of the bay, owing to the mistake of the Pilot in the night, seven or eight miles to leeward of the city. We attempted to debark at day-light next morning without success, owing to a strong head wind and a heavy sea: our disappointment gave the inhabitants an opportunity of carrying away the public and private treasure, which was effectually done. The morning after, we landed to the number of 150, including marines and sailors, and although the town was defended by 15 pieces of artillery, 400 infantry and some cavalry, we drove the enemy from post to post, and in half an hour the city was ours, and the Columbian Flag hoisted at the principal battery; we had only one man wounded, the Spanish troops were panic-struck, and fired at random. The ardour and briskness of the attack, quite astonished the Dons; we took 50 of the Indians prisoners, armed with bows and arrows. Our troops had been all the day before cooped up in the boat, trying to land, and were so fatigued that they could not overtake the enemy, the most of whom took the road to Coro, 12 miles S. W. of La Vela. We spent the day in debarking more troops, and reconnoitring the different roads and environs of the city, and in posting sentinels. About midnight we marched for Coro, with two pieces of light artillery, and about two hundred and fifty men; including sailors and marines. Gen. Miranda hoped to surprize the enemy at break of day, before the King's treasure could be removed; but he was disappointed, for we found an empty city; the inhabitants fled to the mountains with their valuables, a few old men and women, some negroes and children, and a few tables and chairs only remained. Coro is one of the earliest built cities of Spanish America; it is regularly laid out and well-built, every house is almost cannon-proof; they are generally built of stone, which they cover with a white plaister, and the roofs are generally of strong heavy tiles: the city is about four miles in circumference. There is a large cathedral in the centre square of the city, superbly ornamented within with gold; it has a number of altars around it, within and over every altar is a niche, containing, in coloured wax, either Jesus Christ, the Virgin, or some of the Saints. There are several other public buildings for the Religious, among them is an elegant and extensive Convent of Franciscan Friars; it was built by one of the Queens of Spain, and presented to those Friars: it is called the Convent of St. Francis: it has fifteen altars magnificently inlaid with gold, and the vaulted roofs over the altars seem to be paved with golden shells, all the Friars, except two, abandoned their Convent—one of them seemed to be deprived of reason; for he took the liberty of flogging himself severely, every morning.—What I am about to mention, would have been related more regularly, in a former part of this letter, but I have too little time to think of order, and so I will say what occurs, as it comes in and out of my memory.

We entered Coro so early in the morning that we could not distinguish friend from enemy, and here a melancholy scene took place: When the advanced guard, which I followed closely with the leading piece of artillery, arrived in the centre square, they advanced to the prison, which they supposed was a fortified citadel, or something like it, one of the soldiers imprudently fired at a man at the prison door, whom he took to be one of the enemy, it proved to be one of our men, he was shot dead on the spot; at this moment the prisoners clanking their chains, cried out through the grates of the prison "Vive Miranda," when the guard without the prison fired a feu de joie, at this time, full dark, the infantry was drawn up on the side of the square opposite to the prison and close in front of the cathedral, the artillery in front of the infantry in the centre of the square; and while we were unharnessing the mules from the pieces and preparing to fire upon the prison when ordered, the infantry behind us hearing the fue de joie of the advanced guard, believed the place was defended, and without waiting for orders commenced a heavy fire at they knew not what, they wounded their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkland, they put two musket balls into him, one of which came out at the arm; he is in a fair way of recovery—They wounded two men at my gun, one close to my right side and the other as close on my left. I had the good fortune to remain unhurt amidst a shower of balls that whistled about my ears for some minutes.

After remaining 4 or five days at Coro, endeavouring in vain to persuade the inhabitants to return to the city, we returned to La Vela, where we waited some days for news from our friends in the interior; not receiving any, and most of the ships being in want of water, we embarked and came here to supply ourselves. In the mean time General Miranda dispatched two vessels, one to Admiral Cochrane on the windward station, at Barbadoes, and another to Admiral Dacres on the leeward station at Jamaica, to inform them of our proceedings, and I believe to obtain some troops, the general having previously heard, as I learned, that the Duke of Kent had arrived with 10,000 troops at Jamaica, a part of which are destined to assist us. We have recently received information that one of Miranda's friends has 6a corps of 2000 men ready to join us; that Miranda is a favorite toast at Porto Cavello, when the kings partizans are not present; that songs favorable to Miranda have been composed on the occasion, and are frequently sung in the different towns of the provinces of Caraccas, the birth place of our General. We have also heard with great pleasure, that all the prisoners they took from us in April last, are in good health, and kindly treated in the city of St. Leon de Caraccas. We have heard that the officers were hung, and the men sent to the mines at Vera Cruz. We might have believed it, did we not know the weakness of the Spanish forces in that quarter. The fact is, they would have executed every prisoner without remorse, were it not that they feared, and with reason too, instant retaliation, and that from the hands of their own citizens. We expect in a few days to hear from Admirals Cochrane and Dacres in the most favorable way, and then to leave this Island for a part of the Maine, more convenient and nearer to our Spanish friends than La Vela or Coro. From all the various information we have obtained, there is now, I think, no doubt of the success of Miranda, at least in the province of Caraccas, which is one of the most rich and valuable of all the provinces in Spanish America. The frigate Galatia has just joined us—the Ouprey is expected too every hour, besides some other vessels. Since we arrived here a fever has appeared among the crew of our ship; one man died last evening, and there are about 50 now sick."

Thursday, the 27th day of November inst. is appointed a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer in New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Connecticut.

The late election in New-Jersey, we are happy to learn, has terminated very favourably to the cause of federalism—Several counties have changed their representatives from democrats to federalists.

John Rutledge, Esq. has declined being a candidate to represent the district of Charleston, S. C. in the Congress of the United States.

General Moreau has taken a house in the city of New-York, where, it is said, he intends to reside in future.

We see no account of the arrival of the Avon, with the British Minister on board.

The Ship Essex, Orne, of Salem. Mas. has been taken by an Arabian ship in the Red Sea. The crew all murdered, and the ship plundered and sunk.

The Norfolk Herald gives as report, that M. Terreau had demanded of our government, 355,200 dolls. for the French ship L'Impeteux, burnt by the British, within our jurisdiction; and that Commodore and Capt. Barrons, had been directed by the President to survey the situation of the ship, and report thereof.

MARRIED.—In this town on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. HENRY TREW, to Miss MARY COZZENS, daughter of Mr. Joseph Cozzens.

DROWNED.—In Narraganset Bay; on the 18th ult. Mr. JAMES C. POTTER, of this town, son of the late Capt. Thomas Potter in the 22d year of his age.

Departed this life, at Newburyport, (Massachusetts) on the evening of the 22d ult. Mr. TIMOTHY DEXTER, in the 60th year of his age.—Self-styled "*Lord Dexter*, first in the East." He lived perhaps one of the most eccentric men of his time. His singularities and peculiar notions were universally proverbial. Born and bred in a low condition of life, and his intellectual endowments not being of the most exalted stamp, it is no wonder that a splendid fortune, which he acquired (though perhaps honestly) by dint of speculation and good fortune, should have rendered him, in many respects, truly ridiculous.—The qualities of his mind were of that indefinite cast, which forms an exception to every other character recorded in history, or known in the present age, and "none but himself could be his parallel." But among the motley groupe of his qualities, it would be injustice to say he possessed no *good* ones—he certainly did. No one will impeach his honesty, and his numerous acts of liberality, both public and private, are in the recollection of all, while one of the items in his last Will, will be gratefully remembered. His ruling passion appeared to be *popularity*; and one would suppose he rather chose to render his name "in famously famous, than not famous at all." His writings stand as a monument of the truth of this remark: for those who have read his "*Pickle for the Knowing Ones*," a jumble of letters promiscuously hove together, find it difficult to determine whether most to laugh at the consummate folly, or despise the vulgarity and profanity of the writer. His manner of life was equally extravagant and singular. A few years since he erected in front of his house, a great number of images, of distinguished persons in Europe and America, together with beasts, &c. so that his seat exhibited more the appearance of a Museum of artificial curiosities than the dwelling of a family. By his orders, a tomb was several years since dug under the summer-house in his garden, where he desired his remains might be deposited, (but this singular request could not consistently be complied with) and his coffin made and kept in the hall of his house, in which he is to be buried. The fortunate and singular manner of his speculations, by which he became possessed of a handsome property, are well known, and his sending a cargo of warming-pans to the West-Indies, where they were converted into molasses-ladles, and sold to good profit, is but one of the most peculiar. His principles of religion, (if they could be called principles,) were equally odd; a blind philosophy, peculiar to himself, led him to believe in the system of transmigration, at some times; at others he expressed those closely connected with deism; but it is not matter of surprize, that one so illiterate, should have no settled or rational principles. His reason left him two days before his death, but he is gone to render an account of his life, to a just and merciful Judge.—*Newburyport Herald.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, October 31.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Fame, Waldin,	New-York
Sch'r Azubah & Ruthy, Dunwell,	Philadelphia
Ship George Washington, Martin,	Cronstradt

CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
Fame, Bliss,	Ditto
Brig Hercules Courtney, Phillips,	Charleston
Schooner Mary, Greene,	Baltimore
William & Margaret, Lyndon,	Jamaica

Just Received,

And for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury, No. 1, Long-Wharf,

DAY's REPORTS of Cases argued in the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut, in the years 1802—3—and 4.—Price 3 Dollars

A few more copies of CUMBERLAND's LIFE; and MOORE's EPISTLES and ODES, are also just received and for sale as above.

Newport, Nov. 1, 1806.

SINGING SCHOOL.

TOWER & MANSFIELD,

PROPOSE opening a SINGING SCHOOL, at the Newport Academy, this season, if suitable encouragement be given; a Subscription for this purpose is now offered at the Shoe-Store of John M. Mansfield.

N. B. Their School will commence as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained.

Newport, Oct. 31, 1806.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD,

LEFT on Monday morning, October 27, in the necessary of Mr. T. Townsend, Innkeeper, Newport, a Gold *stop* WATCH, single Case, with gold chain and key, the makers' name on the face (not recollected) with "Geneva," the place where it was made, short minute and hour hand, a *dead second*, the pivot remaining just above the face of the Watch, where it was broken off, being on a new and singular principle may be easily known; when opened, shewing a large balance wheel, *similar* to a *time-keeper*. A reward of Thirty Dollars will be given to the person who will leave it with Mr. Townsend aforesaid.

N. B. Watch makers, are requested to stop the above Watch, if offered for Sale.

Newport, Oct. 31, 1806.

DUNCAN S. Mc'DOUGAL,

TAILOR,

Most respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general,

THAT he has commenced business in No. 7, Mill-Street.—By his long experience in his profession, (in Great-Britain and America) he flatters himself that he shall give satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom. They may rely on punctuality.

N. B. A lad of 14 or 15 years of age, of good morals, is wanted as an apprentice to the above business.

Newport, Oct. 31, 1806.

THE Connexion in business subsisting between *Mein & Rogers* and *Nathaniel Dearborn* is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Newport, October 25, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM S. N. ALLAN,

At No. 3, Long Wharf, the following articles, viz.

JAMAICA, Windward Island and New Rum, by the hogshead or barrel.
Holland Gin, and Brandy by the pipe or barrel.
Brown Sugar by the box or barrel.
Loaf Sugar.
Bohea, Hyson, Hyson-skin, and Souchong TEAS.
Coffee by the dozen or single pound.
Chocolate by the box, dozen or single pound.
Rice by the cask or barrel.
Flour by the barrel or smaller quantity.
Ship and Cabin Bread, and all kinds of other bread, as cheap as can be purchased in this State.
Snuff, Tobacco, Pipes, Starch, and Saltpetre.
Fine and coarse Salt.
Babery Tallow and Black-balls.
Hard Soap.
All kinds of stone and earthen Ware.

And a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

He has for Sale,

An excellent Franklin STOVE, very cheap.

☞ Wanted immediately, as apprentices to the Baking business, two smart faithful lads, about 14 or 15 years of age.

Newport Oct. 31, 1806.

Albert W. Gardiner,

No. 108, Thames-Street,

HAS just received a great variety of new and fashionable GOODS.—Among which are.—

An elegant assortment of the latest fashion Calicoes; Shambray Muslins and Ginghams; Chintzes and Coppy plates; a large assortment of Irish Linens and India Cottons; Broadcloths; Cassimeres and Coattings, Baizes and Flannels; patent Cords and Velvets; fancy Vestings; silk Velvets; Gentlemen's and Ladies Hosiery; Russels; Tammies; Rattinetts; black and coloured Bumbazetts; black Sattins; coloured Lutestrings; Sarsnetts; Pealings and Modes; plain and figured Crapes, all colours; black and coloured Cambricks; white ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies beaver Gloves; silk Gloves; Linen, Cambrick, black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs; Camel's hair and cotton Shawls; shirting Cottons; cotton and linen Checks; Diapers; long Cloths; Sheattings; an elegant assortment of Thread, silk and cotton laces, table coverings, cotton Umbrellas, silk plushes, &c. &c,

Also a beautiful Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

Consisting of elegant split straw Hats and Bonnetts, Rochester Hats and Bonnetts, and newest fashion Plush and Velvet ditto; an elegant assortment of fancy Muslins, lace trimmings, lace net muslins, lace caps and handkerchiefs, lace sleeves, ornamented turbans, gilt and paste combs, Shoe rosetts, gilt plumes and flowers, colour'd velvet trimmings, cords and buttons. And many other articles in the Millenary line,

Also,

An Assortment of patent WIGGS and FRIZETTS.

Newport, Oct. 31, 1806.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth appointed commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the claims against the estate of *Elizabeth Hicks*, late of Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of the said estate to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend for that purpose at the Inn of Alexander Thomas, Esq. on every second Monday in each month, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GEORGE HALL,
TILLINGHAST ALMY.

Portsmouth, Oct. 30, 1806.

For Sale at Great Harbour, (Long-Island) Bahamas, by

ARCHIBALD TAYLOR,

ONE Hundred Thousand Bushels of SALT, warranted clean and equal in quality to any in the Bahamas.

Any vessel desirous of coming into the Harbour, upon hoisting the usual signal for a Pilot, will have it answered with an English Ensign upon the Flag-Staff on the shore, and a Pilot immediately sent out to conduct her in safety; but should stress of Weather, or any other accident prevent a boat from being sent out, the following directions are subjoined to enable any master of a vessel easily to enter the port without assistance.

Long Island, 8th Nov 1806.

Directions for Great-Harbour.

It is situated in Latitude 23d. 1m. North, on that part of Long-Island, which forms the lower side of the Crooked Island passage, and is distant from the S. E. end of said island, about five leagues.

When a vessel in the offing, gets the large House on the hill to bear in a S. S. E. direction, the Channel then (which is half a mile wide) opens very fair.—This S. S. E. course direct for the House is to be continued until the first point of rock, is fairly passed on the larboard hand, and the vessel on getting abreast the point of the next low woody Key a-head, and doubling round that, the Anchor is to be dropped in three fathoms water, over a clear sandy bottom.

Description of the House.

It is a large square Stone and Lime building, two stories high, having what is commonly called a hip roof. Close to its east end stands a Cotton wind Machine, and to the west, is a kitchen with a flag-staff erected on one end of it. The House is the more easily known by the hill next adjoining to the eastward, being considerably higher than that on which it is built.

NOTICE. The above description was taken on the spot, the 16th of February, 1803 by

ARCHIBALD TAYLOR.

INTERESTING EXTRACT.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the expedition under Gen. Miranda, to his brother in the city of New-York, dated Island of Aruba, 7 leagues west of Curracoa, August 23, 1806.

"We arrived here on the 16th inst. all in good health. We left Trinidad the 24th July, in company with the Lilly sloop of war, Capt. Campbell, who acts as Commodore in the expedition, his Majesty's brigs Express and Attentive, and the schooner Provost, two gun-boats, carrying each a 24-pounder, and an American brig with provisions, and our own ship the Leander. The armed vessels under the Commodore were dispatched by Admiral Cochrane to assist us.—The Sunday following, about ten o'clock in the morning, we passed along close to the principal town of the Spanish Island of Margueritta—we could easily distinguish the inhabitants coming out of the church to defend the town, supposing our intention was to attack. As we passed along, the Grand Battery in the town fired several shot at us without effect. We kept in our course until we arrived off Coche, between Margueritta and the Maine, where we came to anchor that day at 3, P. M. and remained there until next day; we then pursued our voyage until the 1st of August, when we arrived in the Bay of La Vela de Coro. The Royal City of La Vela de Coro, as the Spaniards call it, is situated in the E. part of the bay of that name. We came to anchor on the West side of the bay, owing to the mistake of the Pilot in the night, seven or eight miles to leeward of the city. We attempted to debark at day-light next morning without success, owing to a strong head wind and a heavy sea: our disappointment gave the inhabitants an opportunity of carrying away the public and private treasure, which was effectually done. The morning after, we landed to the number of 150, including marines and sailors, and although the town was defended by 15 pieces of artillery, 400 infantry and some cavalry, we drove the enemy from post to post, and in half an hour the city was ours, and the Columbian Flag hoisted at the principal battery; we had only one man wounded, the Spanish troops were panic-struck, and fired at random. The ardour and briskness of the attack, quite astonished the Dons; we took 50 of the Indians prisoners, armed with bows and arrows. Our troops had been all the day before cooped up in the boat, trying to land, and were so fatigued that they could not overtake the enemy, the most of whom took the road to Coro, 12 miles S. W. of La Vela. We spent the day in debarking more troops, and reconnoitring the different roads and environs of the city, and in posting sentinels. About midnight we marched for Coro, with two pieces of light artillery, and about two hundred and fifty men; including sailors and marines. Gen. Miranda hoped to surprize the enemy at break of day, before the King's treasure could be removed, but he was disappointed, for we found an empty city; the inhabitants fled to the mountains with their valuables, a few old men and women, some negroes and children, and a few tables and chairs only remained. Coro is one of the earliest built cities of Spanish America; it is regularly laid out and well-built, every house is almost cannon-proof; they are generally built of stone, which they cover with a white plaister, and the roofs are generally of strong heavy tiles: the city is about four miles in circumference. There is a large cathedral in the centre square of the city, superbly ornamented within with gold; it has a number of altars around it, within and over every altar is a niche, containing, in coloured wax, either Jesus Christ, the Virgin, or some of the Saints. There are several other public buildings for the Religious, among them is an elegant and extensive Convent of Franciscan Friars; it was built by one of the Queens of Spain, and presented to those Friars: it is called the Convent of St. Francis: it has fifteen altars magnificently inlaid with gold, and the vaulted roofs over the altars seem to be paved with golden shells, all the Friars, except two, abandoned their Convent—one of them seemed to be deprived of reason; for he took the liberty of flogging himself severely, every morning.—What I am about to mention, would have been related more regularly, in a former part of this letter, but I have too little time to think of order, and so I will say what occurs, as it comes in and out of my memory.

We entered Coro so early in the morning that we could not distinguish friend from enemy, and here a melancholy scene took place: When the advanced guard, which I followed closely with the leading piece of artillery, arrived in the centre square, they advanced to the prison, which they supposed was a fortified citadel, or something like it, one of the soldiers imprudently fired at a man at the prison door, whom he took to be one of the enemy, it proved to be one of our men, he was shot dead on the spot; at this moment the prisoners clanking their chains, cried out through the grates of the prison "Vive Miranda," when the guard without the prison fired a feu de joie, at this time, still dark, the infantry was drawn up on the side of the square opposite to the prison and close in front of the cathedral, the artillery in front of the infantry in the centre of the square; and while we were unharnessing the mules from the pieces and preparing to fire upon the prison when ordered, the infantry behind us hearing the fue de joie of the advanced guard, believed the place was defended, and without waiting for orders commenced a heavy fire at they knew not what, they wounded their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkland, they put two musket balls into him, one of which came out at the arm; he is in a fair way of recovery—They wounded two men at my gun, one close to my right side and the other as close on my left. I had the good fortune to remain unhurt amidst a shower of balls that whistled about my ears for some minutes.

After remaining 4 or five days at Coro, endeavouring in vain to persuade the inhabitants to return to the city, we returned to La Vela, where we waited some days for news from our friends in the interior; not receiving any, and most of the ships being in want of water, we embarked and came here to supply ourselves. In the mean time General Miranda dispatched two vessels, one to Admiral Cochrane on the windward station, at Barbadoes, and another to Admiral Dacres on the leeward station at Jamaica, to inform them of our proceedings, and I believe to obtain some troops, the general having previously heard, as I learned, that the Duke of Kent had arrived with 10,000 troops at Jamaica, a part of which are destined to assist us. We have recently received information that one of Miranda's friends has a corps of 2000 men ready to join us; that Miranda is a favorite toast at Porto Cavello, when the kings partizans are not present; that songs favorable to Miranda have been composed on the occasion, and are frequently sung in the different towns of the provinces of Caraccas, the birth place of our General. We have also heard with great pleasure, that all the prisoners they took from us in April last, are in good health, and kindly treated in the city of St. Leon de Caraccas. We have heard that the officers were hung, and the men sent to the mines at Vera Cruz. We might have believed it, did we not know the weakness of the Spanish forces in that quarter. The fact is, they would have executed every prisoner without remorse, were it not that they feared, and with reason too, instant retaliation, and that from the hands of their own citizens. We expect in a few days to hear from Admirals Cochrane and Dacres in the most favorable way, and then to leave this Island for a part of the Maine, more convenient and nearer to our Spanish friends than La Vela or Coro. From all the various information we have obtained, there is now, I think, no doubt of the success of Miranda, at least in the province of Caraccas, which is one of the most rich and valuable of all the provinces in Spanish America. The frigate Galatia has just joined us—the Ouprey is expected too every hour, besides some other vessels. Since we arrived here a fever has appeared among the crew of our ship; one man died last evening, and there are about 50 now sick."

Thursday, the 27th day of November inst. is appointed a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer in New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Connecticut.

The late election in New-Jersey, we are happy to learn, has terminated very favourably to the cause of federalism—Several counties have changed their representatives from democrats to federalists.

John Rutledge, Esq. has declined being a candidate to represent the district of Charleston, S. C. in the Congress of the United States.

General Moreau has taken a house in the city of New-York, where, it is said, he intends to reside in future.

We see no account of the arrival of the Avon, with the British Minister on board.

The Ship Essex, Orne, of Salem. Mas. has been taken by an Arabian ship in the Red Sea. The crew all murdered, and the ship plundered and sunk.

The Norfolk Herald gives as report, that M. Terreau had demanded of our government, 355,200 dolls. for the French ship L'Impeteux, burnt by the British, within our jurisdiction; and that Commodore and Capt. Barrons, had been directed by the President to survey the situation of the ship, and report thereof.

MARRIED.—In this town on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. HENRY TEW, to Miss MARY COZZENS, daughter of Mr. Joseph Cozzens.

DROWNED.—In Narraganset Bay; on the 18th ult. Mr. JAMES C. POTTER, of this town, son of the late Capt. Thomas Potter in the 22d year of his age.

Departed this life, at Newburyport, (Massachusetts) on the evening of the 22d ult. Mr. TIMOTHY DEXTER, in the 60th year of his age.—Self-styled "*Lord Dexter*, first in the East." He lived perhaps one of the most eccentric men of his time. His singularities and peculiar notions were universally proverbial. Born and bred in a low condition of life, and his intellectual endowments not being of the most exalted stamp, it is no wonder that a splendid fortune, which he acquired (though perhaps honestly) by dint of speculation and good fortune, should have rendered him, in many respects, truly ridiculous.—The qualities of his mind were of that indefinite cast, which forms an exception to every other character recorded in history, or known in the present age, and "none but himself could be his parallel." But among the motley groupe of his qualities, it would be injustice to say he possessed no *good* ones—he certainly did. No one will impeach his honesty, and his numerous acts of liberality, both public and private, are in the recollection of all, while one of the items in his last Will, will be gratefully remembered. His ruling passion appeared to be *popularity*; and one would suppose he rather chose to render his name "in famously famous, than not famous at all." His writings stand as a monument of the truth of this remark: for those who have read his "*Pickle for the Knowing Ones*," a jumble of letters promiscuously hove together, find it difficult to determine whether most to laugh at the consummate folly, or despise the vulgarity and profanity of the writer. His manner of life was equally extravagant and singular. A few years since he erected in front of his house, a great number of images, of distinguished persons in Europe and America, together with beasts, &c. so that his seat exhibited more the appearance of a Museum of artificial curiosities than the dwelling of a family. By his orders, a tomb was several years since dug under the summer-house in his garden, where he desired his remains might be deposited, (but this singular request could not consistently be complied with) and his coffin made and kept in the hall of his house, in which he is to be buried. The fortunate and singular manner of his speculations, by which he became possessed of a handsome property, are well known, and his sending a cargo of warming-pans to the West-Indies, where they were converted into molasses-ladles, and sold to good profit, is but one of the most peculiar. His principles of religion, (if they could be called principles) were equally odd; a blind philosophy, peculiar to himself, led him to believe in the system of transmigration, at some times; at others he expressed those closely connected with deism; but it is not matter of surprize, that one so illiterate, should have no settled or rational principles. His reason left him two days before his death, but he is gone to render an account of his life, to a just and merciful Judge.—*Newburyport Herald.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, October 31.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Fame, Waldin,	New-York
Sch'r Azubah & Ruthy, Dunwell,	Philadelphia
Ship George Washington, Martin,	Cronstradt
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
Fame, Bliss,	Ditto
Brig Hercules Courtney, Phillips,	Charleston
Schooner Mary, Greene,	Baltimore
William & Margaret, Lyndon,	Jamaica

Just Received,

And for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury, No. 1, Long-Wharf,

DAY's REPORTS of Cases argued in the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut, in the years 1802—3—and 4.—Price 3 Dollars

A few more copies of CUMBERLAND's LIFE; and MOORE's EPISTLES and ODES, are also just received and for sale as above.

Newport, Nov. 1, 1806.

SINGING SCHOOL.

TOWER & MANSFIELD,

PROPOSE opening a SINGING SCHOOL, at the Newport Academy, this season, if suitable encouragement be given; a Subscription for this purpose is now offered at the Shoe-Store of John M. Mansfield.

N. B. Their School will commence as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained.

Newport, Oct. 31, 1806.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD,

LEFT on Monday morning, October 27, in the necessary of Mr. T. Townsend, Innkeeper, Newport, a Gold *stop* WATCH, single Case, with gold chain and key, the makers' name on the face (not recollected) with "Geneva," the place where it was made, short minute and hour hand, a *dead second*, the pivot remaining just above the face of the Watch, where it was broken off, being on a new and singular principle may be easily known; when opened, shewing a large balance wheel, *similar* to a *time-keeper*. A reward of Thirty Dollars will be given to the person who will leave it with Mr. Townsend aforesaid.

N. B. Watch-makers, are requested to stop the above Watch, if offered for Sale.

Newport, Oct. 31, 1806.

DUNCAN S. Mc'DOUGAL,

TAILOR,

Most respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general,

THAT he has commenced business in No. 7, Mill-Street.—By his long experience in his profession, (in Great-Britain and America) he flatters himself that he shall give satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom. They may rely on punctuality.

N. B. A lad of 14 or 15 years of age, of good morals, is wanted as an apprentice to the above business.

Newport, Oct. 31, 1806.

THE Connexion in business subsisting between *Mein & Rogers*, and *Nathaniel Dearborn*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Newport, October 25, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM S. N. ALLAN,

At No. 3, Long Wharf the following articles, viz.

JAMAICA, Windward Island and New Rum, by the hogshead or barrel.
Holland Gin, and Brandy by the pipe or barrel.
Brown Sugar by the box or barrel.
Loaf Sugar.
Bohea, Hyson, Hyson-skin, and Souchong TEAS.
Coffee by the dozen or single pound.
Chocolate by the box, dozen or single pound.
Rice by the cask or barrel.
Flour by the barrel or smaller quantity.
Ship and Cabin Bread, and all kinds of other bread, as cheap as can be purchased in this State.
Snuff, Tobacco, Pipes, Starch, and Saltpetre.
Fine and coarse Salt.
Babery Tallow and Black-ball.
Hard Soap.
All kinds of stone and earthen Ware.
And a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

He has for Sale,

An excellent Franklin STOVE, very cheap.

☞ Wanted immediately, as apprentices to the Baking business, two smart faithful lads, about 14 or 15 years of age.

Newport Oct. 31, 1806.

Albert W. Gardiner,

No. 108, Thames-Street,

HAS just received a great variety of new and fashionable GOODS.—Among which are.—

An elegant assortment of the latest fashion Calicoes; Shambray Muslins and Ginghams; Chintzes and Coppy plates; a large assortment of Irish Linens and India Cottons; Broadcloths; Cassimeres and Coattings, Baizes and Flannels; patent Cords and Velvets; fancy Vestings; silk Velvets; Gentlemen's and Ladies Hosiery; Russels; Tammies; Rattinetts; black and coloured Bumbazetts; black Sattins; coloured Lutestrings; Sarsnetts; Pealings and Modes; plain and figured Crapes, all colours; black and coloured Cambricks; white ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies beaver Gloves; silk Gloves; Linen, Cambrick, black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs; Camel's hair and cotton Shawls; shirting Cottons; cotton and linen Checks; Diapers; long Cloths; Sheatings; an elegant assortment of Thread, silk and cotton laces, table coverings, cotton Umbrellas, silk plushes, &c. &c.

Also a beautiful Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

Consisting of elegant split straw Hats and Bonnetts, Rochester Hats and Bonnetts, and newest fashion Plush and Velvet ditto; an elegant assortment of fancy Muslins, lace trimmings, lace net muslins, lace caps and handkerchiefs, lace sleeves, ornamented turbans, gilt and paste combs, Shou rosetts, gilt plumes and flowers, colour'd velvet trimmings, cords and buttons. And many other articles in the Millenary line,

Also,

An Assortment of patent WIGGS and FRIZETTS.

Newport. Oct. 31, 1806.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth appointed commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the claims against the estate of *Elizabeth Hicks*, late of Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of the said estate to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend for that purpose at the Inn of Alexander Thomas, Esq. on every second Monday in each month, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GEORGE HALL,
TILLINGHAST ALMY.

Portsmouth, Oct. 30, 1806.

For Sale at Great Harbour, (Long-Island) Bahamas, by

ARCHIBALD TAYLOR,

ONE Hundred Thousand Bushels of SALT, warranted clean and equal in quality to any in the Bahamas.

Any vessel desirous of coming into the Harbour upon hoisting the usual signal for a Pilot, will have it answered with an English Ensign upon the Flag-Staff on the shore, and a Pilot immediately sent out to conduct her in safety; but should stress of Weather, or any other accident prevent a boat from being sent out, the following directions are subjoined to enable any master of a vessel easily to enter the port without assistance.

Long Island, 8th Nov. 1804.

Directions for Great-Harbour.

It is situated in Latitude 23d. 1m. North, on that part of Long-Island, which forms the lower side of the Crooked Island passage, and is distant from the S. E. end of said island, about five leagues.

When a vessel in the offing, gets the large House on the hill to bear in a S. S. E direction. the Channel then (which is half a mile wide) opens very fair.—This S. S. E. course direct for the House is to be continued until the first point of rock, is fairly passed on the larboard hand, and the vessel on getting abreast the point of the next low woody Key a-head, and doubling round that, the Anchor is to be drooped in three fathoms water, over a clear sandy bottom.

Description of the House.

It is a large square Stone and Lime building, two stories high, having what is commonly called a hip roof. Close to its east end stands a Cotton wind Machine, and to the west, is a kitchen with a flag-staff erected on one end of it. The House is the more easily known by the hill next adjoining to the eastward, being considerably higher than that on which it is built.

NOTICE. The above description was taken on the spot, the 16th of February, 1803. by

ARCHIBALD TAYLOR.

William Crooke

Offers at his STORE, No. 105, Thames-street, at Wholesale and Retail,

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Claret, Vidonia, Teneriffe, Colemenar, and Malaga } WINES.

14 pipes of Cognac Brandy
Do. Barcelona Do.
20 puncheons of Jamaica Spirits
Do. St. Croix Rum
Holland Geneva, by the pipe.
Gunpowder, Hyson, Young-Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS.
Batavia Coffee.
Loaf, lump, powdered and brown } SUGARS.
Molasses by the hogshead
Flour by the barrel.
Hibbert's brown Stout by cask or dozen.
Albany Ale by the dozen.
Bottled Cyder.
Best English and American Cheese
Norfolk Hams.
Tobacco by the keg.
Lorrillard's Snuff by the bladder.
Pipes by the Box.
York Soap by the box.
Turkey Figs.
Box Raisins.
Fresh Zante Currants.
Soft-shelled Almonds.
Chocolate by the box.
Sweet Oil in bottles and flasks
Spices of all kinds.
Cordials.
Preserves.
Crockery and Glass Ware.

Newport, Aug. 1, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

WM. & H. MOORE,

No. 5, Market-Square,

JAMAICA Spirits
N. E. Rum
French Brandy
Geneva
Molasses } by the hogshead or barrel
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Madeira
Malaga } WINE
Bohea
Souchong
Hyson-skin } TEAS
Brown Sugar per box or barrel
Loaf and powdered Do.
Chocolate per box, dozen or single pound
30 barrels Flour
10 casks excellent Rice
Pimento and Caffia
Indigo and Starch
Coffee per bag, dozen or single pound

☞ Sundry Goods in the Hard-Ware line as usual, cheap for cash or approved Notes.

Newport, July 18, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

CHARLES C. HOSKINS & CO.

At their STORE, No. 112 & 115, Thames-Street

TWENTY Barrels of superfine and fine Flour.
Half Barrels Do.
7 Tons Hemp.
Russia and Ravens Duck.
Russia Sheeting.
Sheet Lead.
4 and 6 lb. Iron Shot.
Seine and sewing Twine.
Nails; Brads; and Tacks.
Bunting; red, white and blue.
Ship-Chandlery; Crockery and Glass Ware.

Also a general assortment of West-India Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B. Just received and for sale as above, 6 pipes 4th and 2d proof Old Cognac Brandy; boxes Bourdeaux Claret, of two dozen bottles each, of a superior quality.

Newport, April 18, 1806.

NOW Landing, at LONG-WHARF, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Petersburgh, consisting of
90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first Quality, for sale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Cash, or unquestionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel. Coal by the bushel. *Newport, June* 1806.

FOR SALE,

Just as she returned from a Fishing Voyage,

THE Schooner DOLPHIN, now lying at East-Greenwich, burthen 57 Tons, 6 years old, well fleathed, and may be fitted for sea with a small expence.—For particulars enquire of *Michael Spink*, at East-Greenwich, or *Earl* and *Allen* at Newport.

Newport, Sept. 26, 1806.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

Inform their Friends and the Public, that they have just received a handsome supply of GOODS, *among which are,*

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Extra superfine English blue and black do.
Excellent blue and black and drab Cassimeres
A handsome assortment of summer Waistcoating
Very fine Linens and Long Lawns
Fine 3-4 and 4-4 Shirting Cottons
Men's superfine cotton Hose
Men's black English silk do.
Men's lead-coloured silk Gloves
Parasols and Lute-strings
Umbrelas
Plain and striped cotton Cassimeres
White Jeans
Very fine white Flannels
Extra long white and coloured kid Gloves
Picnic Gloves and Mitts
Silk Sleeves
Fine 1 and 7-8 Diaper
Eight pieces ingrained floor and stair Carpeting
White, buff and pink Barcelona Handkerchiefs
6-4 to 8-4 silk Shawls plaid and damasked
Pink, buff, blue and white Ginghams
Silk and cotton Shambray Muslins
Lenoe, picquet, and laced Muslins
6-4 cambric Dimities
Ladies superfine white and black cotton Hose with clocks
Do. black, slate, white and flesh-coloured silk do.
Tiffany Fans
A few pieces of handsome furniture Dimity
Elegant furniture Chintz of twelve different patterns and colours
White and rich coloured chintz Fringe
White and rich Bed-Lace
Fine diaper Table-Cloths, 5-4 to 12-4
5-4 and 6-4 Diaper, suitable for Do.
Cane and Willow in sticks
White Crapes
Fine India Book-Muslins.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber Executrix of the late Will and Testament of her late Husband *Benjamin Mason* of Newport, Physician, deceased, finding that accounts in his books against a number of persons are still unsettled, again requests all persons who are thus indebted to his estate to make immediate payment or to give their notes to her for the sums respectively due from them to the said estate.—And she hereby gives notice that all such accounts which shall remain unsettled until after the 21st of September next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for settlement.

MARGARET MASON, *Exec'x.*

Newport, July 25, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A BRICK HOUSE, situated near the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House, large enough for a middling Family, with the Garden Lot adjoining, and a Right in an excellent Well of Water near to the House, under which is a deep, dry Cellar.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By sending the Dimension of a House, Room Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April* 19, 1805

TO BE LET,

And entered immediately,

THE handsome and spacious MANSION-HOUSE, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, late the property of Governor WANTON, deceased, situated in Thames-street.—Apply to

THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Sept 12, 1806

FLAX-SEED, WANTED

For which the highest Price will be given by

CHRISTOPHER RHODES.

Newport, August 15, 1806.

Just Received and for Sale, by

MEIN & ROGERS,

TEN Boxes Brimstone,
Ten do. assorted Glass Ware,
Six do. Cordials,
Two Hogsheads Currants, to be sold by the barrel if preferred.
Ten pigs of Lead,
Essence Spruce by the box, gallon or jar.
Powder by the Cask.
Shot by the Cwt.

FOR SALE, BY

MEIN & ROGERS,

No. 77, Thames-street,

Opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House,

THIRTY Hogsheads Jamaica 4th-proof Rum.
20 boxes Havanna brown Sugar.
6 do. white do.
50 empty Geneva cases.
8 quarter-casks Sherry Wine of a superior quality.
1000 lbs excellent old Cheese.
Cognac and Spanish Brandy per pipe.
Holland's Geneva do.
New Rum per hogshead.
New-York Soap per box.
Connecticut mould Candles per do.
Bohea, Souchong and young Hyson Tea, per chest.

Also,—A large and extensive assortment of GROCERIES at retail. Likewise, 4 bales blue Nankeens.

Newport, July 25, 1806.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *Solomon Goddard*, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims; and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

DAVID HUNTINGTON, } *Com'rs.*
EDWARD THURSTON. }

And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately to

ROBERT M. AMBROSE, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Oct. 6, 1806.

TO BE LET,

THE Estate in Mary-Street, now occupied by *William Hunter, Esq.* belonging to Mrs. Russell.—For terms apply to

ASHER ROBBINS.

Newport, Oct. 10, 1806.

New Goods.

A LARGE Supply of New GOODS, worthy the attention of the public, just received and for sale, cheap, at both their Stores, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, Oct. 10, 1806.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO GIRL, 14 years old.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Oct. 10, 1806.

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

Have for Sale on accommodating credit,

AN extensive assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, at wholesale only, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Patent Cords, Coatings, Baizes, Flannells, Domitts, Serges, Plains, Velvets, Velveteens, Platillas, Britannias, white and brown Linens, Cambric, Book and Jaconet Muslin, India Cottons, Bocadillas, Calicoes, with a variety of other Goods, making an assortment worthy the attention of those in want, and great bargains may be calculated on.

Also,

3 pipes Cognac Brandy,
4 casks London Brown Stout,
8 barrels good retailing Sugar,
1 pipe old London particular Madeira,
4 boxes Chocolate,
8000 wt. Pilot Bread,
5 long and 2 short double fortified 4 pound Cannon, completely mounted and furnished with Bales, Gun Tackles, Rammers, Sponges, March-Ropes, Priming-Wires, Powder Horns; 200 lb. Powder, sundry Muskets, 10 boarding Pikes, Tomahawks, Cartridge Boxes, Musket Balls and Cannister Shot.

Newport. Oct. 10, 1806.

THE public are hereby notified, that the subscribers, who were appointed Attornies and Assignees of *Isaac & Joseph Austin*, merchants in company, in Newport, for the purpose of adjusting the concerns of said firm, having paid all the debts due from the firm aforesaid, have surrendered up to the said *Isaac & Joseph*, the whole of the remaining property.

DAVID BUFFUM,
SAMUEL THURSTON.

Newport, 17th of 10mo. 1806.

JAMES PERRY

HAS FOR SALE,

At Store, No. 3, on his Wharf,

FRESH Superfine FLOUR, by the barrel.

Also, a constant supply of Christopher and John Dexter's Lime, it being of the best kind made.

☞ Storage to be had as usual, in excellent Stores.

Newport, Sept. 19 1806.

CORK SOLE SHOES.

JOHN M. MANSFIELD,

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Newport, and the public in general,

THAT he has just received a supply of Cork Sole and walking Shoes of the latest fashions; he has also just received a general supply of Shoes of almost every description.—He also informs them that he receives a regular supply of Shoes every week, from his manufactory in Lynn; Ladies that want any particular kind of Shoes, may have them made to any pattern by leaving directions at his Shoe Store, No. 114, Thames-Street.

N. B. Any person wishing to contract for Shoes by the quantity for the Southern or West-India market, may have them on the shortest notice by applying at the above store, on as good terms as at any shoe store in the United States.—He keeps constantly on hand, Roxbury boot-legs and tops, &c &c.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1806.

BOWEN & ENNIS

Offer for Sale

At their Store on Stevens's Wharf

JAMAICA and Windward-Island Rum, by the hogshead or barrel
Molasses by do. do.
Holland Gin by pipe or barrel
Brown Sugar by hogshead barrel or box
Loaf-Sugar
Coffee by the bag
French Brandy by the barrel
Superfine Flour by do.
Philadelphia and Swedes Iron flat and square bars
Russia and Ravens Duck
Sewing Twine
Rice by the cask
Madeira Wine by the pipe half pipe or quarter-cask
Cabooses Anchors Ash Oars Rosin. Tar and Turpentine
Cedar Shingles
White and Black Oak hogshead Staves
1400 Wt. Soal Leather
1000 bushels Bonavista Salt, and
1700 bush ls course Ditto, for Farmers' use:
A small assortment of Ship-Chandlery and Groceries at retail, as usual.

Newport, Sept. 26 1806.

NEW GOODS.

For Sale at No. 88 Thames-Street, by

JAMES MUMFORD,

ENGLISH, Spanish and Dutch, black and blue Broadcloths of a superior quality; Cassimeres; Sattinetts for pantaloons; worsted Cord; fancy ditto for vests; Orleans cloths; Coatings; Flannels; Baizes; Serges; Cassinets; Plains, and Forest cloths; Blankets of various widths; Fearnoughts; Ladies cloths for habits; Ladies black and lead coloured worsted Hose; Durants; Bombazets; Calimancoes; Shalloon; Tammies; Russels; Velvets; Ginghams; Dimities; Shambray Muslins; India sheer ditto; Scotch ditto; Leno and Jackonet ditto; fine shirting ditto; Cambricks; Cambrick Dimities white and coloured; India fine cottons; Calicoes; Sarcenet; silk Gloves; silk Hose for Gentlemen and Ladies; Persians; Sattins; a handsome assortment of Ribbons; sewing silk; twist, white and black Laces; cambrick thread; white and coloured ditto; checks; brown Holland; Combs of the latest fashion; cotton in balls; Ladies habit Gloves, &c. &c.

The above Goods are just received from Boston and will be sold as low as at any Store in town.

Newport, Oct. 17. 1806.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,

Has for Sale,

TWENTY Pipes excellent GENEVA, from Amsterdam, entitled to debenture.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1806.

NEW STORE.

PETER P. REMINGTON,

No. 125, Thames-Street,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public

THAT he has taken the Store recently occupied by Dr. King, where he has received, and is now exposing for Sale, an excellent assortment of Dry Goods, calculated for the present and approaching season, which he is determined to sell extremely cheap for cash, among which are the following, viz:—

Superfine and common Broadcloths, superfine and common Cassimeres, Sattinets, worsted Cords, fancy ditto for vests, fashionable Calicoes, furniture Chintz, silk and cotton Shambray Muslins, red, yellow and white Flannels, Baizes, Coatings, Plains, Devonshire Kersey, Bombazetts, worsted Hose, black silk ditto, ladies silk ditto, Calimancoes, Durants, Russels, black, olive and drab Velvets, Linens, brown Holland, silk Gloves, habit ditto, Gentlemen's beaver Gloves, Cambric Dimity, black Cambric, white ditto, sheer Muslin, sprig'd ditto, Leno ditto, black and white Millinet, Ribbons, Buttons, Suspenders, Madras Handkerchiefs, and fine India Cottons.—Likewise a quantity of excellent Gurrahs, remarkably cheap.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the *East-Greenwich Road Lottery* inform the public, that they flatter themselves they shall be able to commence the drawing of the first Class thereof, in all the month of December next; and request all those who wish to promote so useful an undertaking, to supply themselves with Tickets, which may be had of either of the Managers, and in Newport, at the office of the Newport Mercury.

THOMAS TILLINGHAST, }
THOMAS HALL, } *Managers.*
BENJAMIN VAUGHN, jun. }

East-Greenwich, Oct. 24, 1806.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
50 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Pickled [illegible]
[illegible] Navy Beef.

William Crooke

Offers at his STORE, No. 105, Thames-street, at Wholesale and Retail,

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Claret, Vidonia, Teneriffe, Colemenar, and Malaga } WINES.
14 pipes of Cognac Brandy
Do. Barcelona Do.
20 puncheons of Jamaica Spirits
Do. St. Croix Rum
Holland Geneva, by the pipe.
Gunpowder, Hyson, Young-Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS.
Batavia Coffee.
Loaf, lump, powdered and brown } SUGARS.
Molasses by the hogshead
Flour by the barrel.
Hibbert's brown Stout by cask or dozen.
Albany Ale by the dozen.
Bottled Cyder.
Best English and American Cheese
Norfolk Hams.
Tobacco by the keg.
Lorrillard's Snuff by the bladder.
Pipes by the Box.
York Soap by the box.
Turkey Figs.
Box Raisins.
Fresh Zante Currants.
Soft-shelled Almonds.
Chocolate by the box.
Sweet Oil in bottles and flasks
Spices of all kinds.
Cordials.
Preserves.
Crockery and Glass Ware.

Newport, Aug. 1, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

WM. & H. MOORE,

No. 5, Market-Square,

JAMAICA Spirits, N. E. Rum, French Brandy, Geneva, Molasses } by the hogshead or barrel
Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Madeira, Malaga } WINE
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson-skin } TEAS
Brown Sugar per box or barrel
Loaf and powdered Do.
Chocolate per box, dozen or single pound
30 barrels Flour
10 casks excellent Rice
Pimento and Cassia
Indigo and Starch
Coffee per bag, dozen or single pound

☞ Sundry Goods in the Hard-Ware line as usual, cheap for cash or approved Notes.

Newport, July 18, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

CHARLES C. HOSKINS & CO.

At their STORE, No. 112 & 115, Thames-Street

TWENTY Barrels of superfine and fine Flour.
Half Barrels Do.
7 Tons Hemp.
Russia and Ravens Duck.
Russia Sheeting.
Sheet Lead.
4 and 6 lb. Iron Shot.
Seine and sewing Twine.
Nails; Brads; and Tacks.
Bunting; red, white and blue.
Ship-Chandlery; Crockery and Glass Ware.

Also a general assortment of West-India Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B. Just received and for sale as above, 6 pipes 4th and 2d proof Old Cognac Brandy; boxes Bourdeaux Claret, of two dozen bottles each, of a superior quality.

Newport, April 18, 1806.

NOW Landing, at LONG-WHARF, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Petersburgh, consisting of
90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Russia and Ravens Duck, of the first Quality, for sale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Cash, or unquestionable Notes *only*, at ether Bank.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel. Coal by the bushel. *Newport, June* 1806.

FOR SALE,

Just as she returned from a Fishing Voyage,

THE Schooner DOLPHIN, now lying at East-Greenwich, burthen 57 Tons, six years old, well sheathed, and may be fitted for sea with a small expence.—For particulars enquire of *Michael Spink*, at East-Greenwich, or *Earl* and *Allston* at Newport.

Newport, Sept. 26, 1806.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

Inform their Friends and the Public, that they have just received a handsome supply of GOODS, *among which are,*

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Extra superfine English blue and black do.
Excellent blue and black and drab Cassimeres
A handsome assortment of summer Waistcoating
Very fine Linens and Long Lawns
Fine 3-4 and 4-4 Shirting Cottons
Men's superfine cotton Hose
Men's black English silk do.
Men's lead-coloured silk Gloves
Parasols and Lute-strings
Umbrelas
Plain and striped cotton Cassimeres
White Jeans
Very fine white Flannels
Extra long white and coloured kid Gloves
Picnic Gloves and Mitts
Silk Sleeves
Fine 1 and 7-8 Diaper
Eight pieces ingrained floor and stair Carpeting
White, buff and pink Barcelona Handkerchiefs
6-4 to 8-4 silk Shawls plaid and damasked
Pink, buff, blue and white Ginghams
Silk and cotton Shambray Muslins
Lenoe, picquet, and laced Muslins
6-4 cambric Dimities
Ladies superfine white and black cotton Hose with clocks
Do. black, slate, white and flesh-coloured silk do.
Tiffany Fans
A few pieces of handsome furniture Dimity
Elegant furniture Chintz of twelve different patterns and colours
White and rich coloured chintz Fringe
White and rich Bed-Lace
Fine diaper Table-Cloths, 5-4 to 12-4
5-4 and 6-4 Diaper, suitable for Do.
Cane and Willow in sheets
White Crapes
Fine India Book-Muslins.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber Executrix of the late Will and Testament of her late Husband *Benjamin Mason* of Newport, Physician, deceased, finding that accounts in his books against a number of persons are still unsettled, again requests all persons who are thus indebted to his estate to make immediate payment or to give their notes to her for the sums respectively due from them to the said estate.—And she hereby gives notice that all such accounts which shall remain unsettled until after the 21st of September next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for settlement.

MARGARET MASON, *Exec'x.*

Newport, July 25, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A BRICK HOUSE, situated near the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House, large enough for a middling Family, with the Garden Lot adjoining, and a Right in an excellent Well of Water near to the House, under which is a deep, dry Cellar.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By sending the Dimension of a House, Room Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April 19, 1805*

TO BE LET,

And entered immediately,

THE handsome and spacious MANSION-HOUSE, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, late the property of Governor WANTON, deceased, situated in Thames-street.—Apply to

THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Sept 12, 1806.

FLAX-SEED, WANTED

For which the highest Price will be given by

CHRISTOPHER RHODES.

Newport, August 15, 1806.

Just Received and for Sale, by

MEIN & ROGERS,

TEN Boxes Brimstone,
Ten do. assorted Glass Ware,
Six do. Cordials,
Two Hogsheads Currants, to be sold by the barrel if preferred.
Ten pigs of Lead,
Essence Spruce by the box, gallon or jar.
Powder by the Cask.
Shot by the Cwt.

FOR SALE, BY

MEIN & ROGERS,

No. 77, Thames-street,

Opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House,

THIRTY Hogsheads Jamaica 4th-proof Rum.
20 boxes Havanna brown Sugar.
6 do. white do.
50 empty Geneva cases.
8 quarter-casks sherry Wine of a superior quality.
1000 lbs excellent old Cheese.
Cognac and Spanish Brandy per pipe.
Holland's Geneva do.
New Rum per hogshead.
New-York Soap per box.
Connecticut mould Candles per do.
Bohea, Souchong and young hyson Tea, per chest.

Also,—A large and extensive assortment of GROCERIES at retail. Likewise, 4 bales blue Nankeens.

Newport, July 25, 1806.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *Solomon Goddard*, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims; and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

DAVID HUNTINGTON, } *Com'rs.*
EDWARD THURSTON. }

And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately to

ROBERT M. AMBROSE, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Oct. 6, 1806.

TO BE LET,

THE Estate in Mary-Street, now occupied by *William Hunter, Esq.* belonging to Mrs. Russell.—For terms apply to

ASHER ROBBINS.

Newport, Oct. 10, 1806.

New Goods.

A LARGE Supply of New GOODS, worthy the attention of the public, just received and for sale, cheap, at both their Stores, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, Oct. 10, 1806.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO GIRL. 14 years old.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Oct. 10, 1806.

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

Have for Sale on accommodating credit,

AN extensive assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, at wholesale only, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Patent Cords, Coatings, Baizes, Flannells, Domitts, Serges, Plains, Velvets, Velveteens, Platillas, Britannias, white and brown Linens, Cambric, Book and Jaconet Muslin, India Cottons, Bocadillas, Calicoes, with a variety of other Goods, making an assortment worthy the attention of those in want, and great bargains may be calculated on.

Also,

3 pipes Cognac Brandy,
4 casks London Brown Stout,
8 barrels good retailing Sugar,
1 pipe old London particular Madeira,
4 boxes Chocolate,
8000 wt. Pilot Bread,
5 long and 2 short double fortified 4 pound Cannon, completely mounted and furnished with Bales, Gun Tackles, Rammers, Spunges, Match-Ropes, Priming-Wires, Powder Horns; 200 lb. Powder, sundry Muskets, 10 boarding Pikes, Tomahawks, Cartridge Boxes, Musket Balls and Cannister Shot.

Newport. Oct. 10, 1806.

THE public are hereby notified, that the subscribers, who were appointed Attornies and Assignees of *Isaac & Joseph Austin*, merchants in company, in Newport, for the purpose of adjusting the concerns of said firm, having paid all the debts due from the firm aforesaid, have surrendered up to the said *Isaac & Joseph*, the whole of the remaining property.

DAVID BUFFUM,
SAMUEL THURSTON.

Newport, 17th of 10mo. 1806.

JAMES PERRY

HAS FOR SALE,

At Store, No. 3, on his Wharf,

FRESH Superfine FLOUR, by the barrel.

Also, a constant supply of Christopher and John Dexter's Lime, it being of the best kind made.

☞ Storage to be had as usual, in excellent Stores.

Newport, Sept. 19 1806.

CORK SOLE SHOES.

JOHN M. MANSFIELD,

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Newport, and the public in general,

THAT he has just received a supply of Cork Sole and walking Shoes of the latest fashions; he has also just received a general supply of Shoes of almost every description.—He also informs them, that he receives a regular supply of Shoes every week, from his manufactory in Lynn; Ladies that want any particular kind of Shoes, may have them made to any pattern by leaving directions at his Shoe Store, No. 114, Thames-Street.

N. B. Any person wishing to contract for Shoes by the quantity for the Southern or West-India market, may have them on the shortest notice by applying at the above store, on as good terms as at any shoe store in the United States.—He keeps constantly on hand, Roxbury boot-legs and tops, &c &c.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1806.

BOWEN & ENNIS

Offer for Sale

At their Store on Stevens's Wharf

JAMAICA and Windward-Island Rum, by the hogshead or barrel
Molasses by do. do.
Holland Gin by pipe or barrel
Brown Sugar by hogshead barrel or box
Loaf-Sugar
Coffee by the bag
French Brandy by the barrel
Superfine Flour by do.
Philadelphia and Swedes Iron flat and square bars
Russia and Ravens Duck
Sewing Twine
Rice by the cask
Madeira Wine by the pipe half pipe or quarter-cask
Cabooses Anchors Ash Oars Rosin. Tar and Turpentine
Cedar Shingles
White and Black Oak hogshead Staves
1400 Wt. Soal Leather
1000 bushels Bonavista Salt, and
1700 bush ls course Ditto, for Farmers' use:
A small assortment of Ship-Chandlery and Groceries at retail, as usual.

Newport, Sept. 26 1806.

NEW GOODS.

For Sale at No. 88 Thames-Street, by

JAMES MUMFORD,

ENGLISH, Spanish and Dutch, black and blue Broadcloths of a superior quality; Cassimeres; Sattinetts for pantaloons; worsted Cord; fancy ditto for vests; Orleans cloths; Coatings; Flannels; Baizes; Serges; Cassinets; Plains, and Forest cloths; Blankets of various widths; Fearnoughts; Ladies cloths for habits; Ladies black and lead coloured worsted Hose; Durants; Bombazets; Calimancoes; Shalloon; Tammies; Russels; Velvets; Ginghams; Dimities; Shambray Muslins; India sheer ditto; Scotch ditto; Leno and Jackonet ditto; fine shirting ditto; Cambricks; Cambrick Dimities white and coloured; India fine cottons; Calicoes; Sarcenet; silk Gloves; silk Hose for Gentlemen and Ladies; Persians; Sattins; a handsome assortment of Ribbons; sewing silk; twist, white and black Laces; cambrick thread; white and coloured ditto; checks; brown Holland; Combs of the latest fashion; cotton in balls; Ladies habit Gloves, &c. &c.

The above Goods are just received from Boston and will be sold as low as at any Store in town.

Newport, Oct. 17. 1806.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,

Has for Sale,

TWENTY Pipes excellent GENEVA, from Amsterdam, entitled to debenture.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1806.

NEW STORE.

PETER P. REMINGTON,

No. 125, Thames-Street,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public

THAT he has taken the Store recently occupied by Dr. King, where he has received, and is now exposing for Sale, an excellent assortment of Dry Goods, calculated for the present and approaching season, which he is determined to sell extremely cheap for cash, among which are the following, viz:—

Superfine and common Broadcloths, superfine and common Cassimeres, Sattinets, worsted Cords, fancy ditto for vests, fashionable Calicoes, furniture Chintz, silk and cotton Shambray Muslins, red, yellow and white Flannels, Baizes, Coatings, Plains, Devonshire Kersey, Bombazetts, worsted Hose, black silk ditto, ladies silk ditto, Calimancoes, Durants, Russels, black, olive and drab Velvets, Linens, brown Holland, silk Gloves, habit ditto, Gentlemen's beaver Gloves, Cambric Dimity, black Cambric, white ditto, sheer Muslin, sprig'd ditto, Leno ditto, black and white Millinet, Ribbons, Buttons, Suspenders, Madrass Handkerchiefs, and fine India Cottons.—Likewise a quantity of excellent Gurrahs, remarkably cheap.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the *East-Greenwich Road Lottery* inform the public, that they flatter themselves they shall be able to commence the drawing of the first Class thereof, in all the month of December next; and request all those who wish to promote so useful an undertaking, to supply themselves with Tickets, which may be had of either of the Managers, and in Newport, at the office of the Newport Mercury.

THOMAS TILLINGHAST, }
THOMAS HALL. } *Managers.*
BENJAMIN VAUGHN, jun. }

East-Greenwich, Oct. 24, 1806.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
40 barrels of No. 2 Beef.